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8 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
9 **SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**
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11 MARTIN HERNANDEZ-DUENAS,
12 Petitioner,

13 v.
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15 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
16 Respondent.
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CASE NO. 12-cv-2477 – IEG
Related Case: 12-cr-2359 – IEG

ORDER:

**(1) DENYING PETITIONER’S
MOTION FOR TIME
REDUCTION PURSUANT TO 28
U.S.C. § 2255 [Doc. No. 28 in 12-cr-
2359]; and**

**(2) DENYING CERTIFICATE OF
APPEALABILITY**

19 Petitioner Martin Hernandez-Duenas (“Petitioner”), a federal inmate
20 proceeding *pro se*, submitted a motion for a time reduction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §
21 2255. [Doc. No. 28 in 12-cr-2359.] He seeks relief on the grounds that, due to his
22 alien status, he is ineligible for a one-year reduction of sentence through a drug
23 program, an early release to a halfway house, and a Unicor job. [*Id.* at 2.]
24 Petitioner argues that the availability of these programs to U.S. citizens, but not to
25 aliens, violates the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, the Due
26 Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment, and the “Equal Right Act.” [*Id.* at 2-3.]
27 Having considered Petitioner’s arguments, and for the reasons set forth below, the
28 Court **DENIES** Petitioner’s motion for time reduction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255.

BACKGROUND

Petitioner was charged with, and ultimately pled guilty to, violation of 8 U.S.C. § 1326 for attempted reentry of removed alien. [Doc. No. 27, Judgment at 1.] As part of his Plea Agreement, Petitioner expressly “waive[d], to the full extent of the law, any right to appeal or to collaterally attack the conviction and sentence, except a post-conviction collateral attack based on a claim of ineffective assistance of counsel, unless the Court impose[d] a custodial sentence above the high end of the guideline range recommended by the Government pursuant to this agreement at the time of sentencing.” [Doc. No. 18, Plea Agreement at 10.] On October 5, 2012, this Court sentenced Petitioner to 37 months in federal custody, which is at the low end of the 37 to 46 months guidelines range recommended by the Government [Doc. No. 22, Sentencing Summary Chart], and supervised release for a term of two years. [Doc. No. 27, Judgment.]

DISCUSSION

Section 2255(a) authorizes the Court to “vacate, set aside or correct” a sentence of a federal prisoner that “was imposed in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States.” Claims for relief under § 2255 must be based on some constitutional error, jurisdictional defect, or an error resulting in a “complete miscarriage of justice” or in a proceeding “inconsistent with the rudimentary demands of fair procedure.” United States v. Timmreck, 441 U.S. 780, 783-84 (1979) (internal quotation marks omitted). If the record clearly indicates that a petitioner does not have a claim or that he has asserted “no more than conclusory allegations, unsupported by facts and refuted by the record,” a district court may deny a § 2255 motion without an evidentiary hearing. United States v. Quan, 789 F.2d 711, 715 (9th Cir. 1986).

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1 **I. Waiver**

2 Petitioner under the plea agreement waived his rights to collaterally attack his
3 sentence. “A defendant’s waiver of his appellate rights is enforceable if (1) the
4 language of the waiver encompasses his right to appeal on the grounds raised, and (2)
5 the waiver is knowingly and voluntarily made.” United States v. Rahman, 642 F.3d
6 1257, 1259 (9th Cir. 2011) (citation omitted). In the present case, as part of his plea
7 agreement, Petitioner expressly waived “any right to appeal or to collaterally attack the
8 conviction and sentence, except a post-conviction collateral attack based on a claim of
9 ineffective assistance of counsel, unless the Court impose[d] a custodial sentence above
10 the high end of the guideline range recommended by the Government pursuant to this
11 agreement at the time of sentencing.” [Doc. No. 18, Plea Agreement at 10.]

12 At sentencing, the Court imposed a sentence of 37 months, which is at the low
13 end of the Government’s recommended guideline range of 37 to 46 months. [Doc. No.
14 22, Sentencing Summary Chart.] Because the Court did not impose a sentence above
15 the high end of the guidelines range recommended by the Government, waiver applies.
16 Nor is there any indication that Petitioner’s waiver was not knowingly or voluntarily
17 made. Further, Petitioner does not assert a claim of ineffective assistance of counsel.
18 Accordingly, Petitioner’s valid waiver precludes collateral attack on his sentence. See
19 United States v. Abarca, 985 F.2d 1012, 1014 (9th Cir. 1993); see also United States
20 v. Navarro-Botello, 912 F.2d 318, 321-22 (9th Cir. 1990) (public policy supports plea
21 agreements because, *inter alia*, of the finality that results).

22 **II. Merits**

23 Even assuming Petitioner did not waive the right to collaterally attack his
24 sentence, his claims fail on the merits.

25 **A. Equal Protection**

26 Aliens present in the United States illegally are entitled to the full protections of
27 the Equal Protection Clause. Plyler v. Doe, 457 U.S. 202, 215 (1982). Nonetheless,
28 to state a claim for violation of the Equal Protection Clause, the plaintiff must allege

1 that he was treated differently from other similarly situated persons. City of Cleburne
 2 v. Cleburne Living Ctr., 473 U.S. 432, 439 (1985). Unless a suspect classification is
 3 present, the unequal treatment must only be “rationally related to a legitimate state
 4 interest.” Id. at 440. The Supreme Court has ruled that undocumented aliens are not
 5 a suspect class, Plyler, 457 U.S. at 223, and therefore, rational basis review applies,
 6 which “accords a strong presumption of validity.” McLean v. Crabtree, 173 F.3d 1176,
 7 1186 (9th Cir. 1999).

8 As other courts have concluded, deportable aliens are not “similarly situated” to
 9 U.S. citizens with respect to the benefits that Petitioner seeks. See, e.g., Aguilar-
 10 Marroquin v. United States, 2011 WL 1344251, at *2 (S.D. Cal. Apr. 8, 2011);
 11 Rendon-Inzunza v. United States, 2010 WL 3076271, at *1 (S.D. Cal. Aug. 6, 2010);
 12 Santos v. United States, 940 F. Supp. 275, 281 (D. Haw. Aug. 16, 1996). Because U.S.
 13 citizen inmates must re-enter domestic society upon completion of their sentences, they
 14 have a strong incentive to comply with community-based placement. On the other
 15 hand, non-citizen inmates subject to deportation upon completion of their sentences
 16 may have an opposite incentive to flee from the community-based placement.
 17 Accordingly, “[i]t is not an equal protection violation to allow United States citizen-
 18 inmates, who must re-enter domestic society, to participate in rehabilitative or other
 19 programs while denying that privilege to deportable inmates.” Rendon-Inzunza, 2010
 20 WL 3076271, at *1. Because the two groups are not “similarly situated” for purposes
 21 of relief that Petitioner seeks, there is no equal protection violation. See City of
 22 Cleburne, 473 U.S. at 439; see also Demore v. Kim, 538 U.S. 510, 521-22 (2003)
 23 (“Congress may make rules as to aliens that would be unacceptable if applied to
 24 citizens.”).

25 Furthermore, the policy precluding deportable aliens from participating in certain
 26 community-based programs does not violate equal protection because it is rationally
 27 related to the government’s interest in preventing those individuals from fleeing. See
 28 McLean, 173 F.3d at 1184 (the exclusion of deportable aliens from participating in a

community-based treatment program was rationally-based, and therefore constitutional, seeing as “prisoners with detainers pose a flight risk during the community-based treatment phase because they are subject to possible deportation upon release from custody, and therefore have reason to flee a halfway house”). Accordingly, Defendant fails to state a claim for an equal protection violation.

B. Due Process

Defendant also fails to state a claim for a due process violation. “A due process claim is cognizable only if there is a recognized liberty or property interest at stake.” Schroeder v. McDonald, 55 F.3d 454, 462 (9th Cir. 1995). The Ninth Circuit has held that a prisoner does not have a recognized liberty interest in sentence reduction. See McLean, 173 F.3d at 1184-85 (citing Jacks v. Crabtree, 114 F.3d 983, 986 n.4 (9th Cir. 1997)). Jacks held that the denial of a one-year reduction does not violate due process because it does not “impose atypical and significant hardship on the inmate in relation to the ordinary incidents of prison life;” rather, it “merely means that the inmate will have to serve out his sentence as expected.” McLean, 173 F.3d at 1185 (quoting Jacks, 114 F.3d at 986 n.4). Accordingly, Defendant’s claim that denial of a sentence reduction is a due process violation fails.

C. “Equal Right Act”

Finally, Petitioner’s claim that his ineligibility violates the “Equal Right Act” fails. Petitioner claims that he is treated differently based on his status as an alien, which is encompassed by his equal protection claim. See Cabanillas-Garcia v. United States, 2012 WL 5928154, at *3 (S.D. Cal. Nov. 26, 2012). As discussed above, Petitioner’s equal protection claim fails. Accordingly, the result is the same for his “Equal Right Act” claim, and thus this claim also fails.


CONCLUSION

Because Petitioner’s collateral attack is precluded by a valid waiver, the Court **DENIES** Petitioner’s motion for sentence reduction under 28 U.S.C. § 2255. The Court also denies a certificate of appealability because Petitioner has not “made

1 a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right.” See 28 U.S.C. §
2 2253(c)(2). The clerk is directed to close the case.

3 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

4 **Dated:** May 7, 2013


5 **IRMA E. GONZALEZ**
6 **United States District Judge**
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